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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/046,521	01/14/2002	Bogdan Szafraniec	10010748	3471	
7:	590 05/15/2003				
Paul D. Greeley, Esq.			EXAMINER		
One Landmark	ey, Ruggiero & Perle, L.L Square, 10th Floor	.Р.	LYONS, MI	LYONS, MICHAEL A	
Stamford, CT	06901-2682		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER		
			2877		
			DATE MAILED: 05/15/2003	DATE MAILED: 05/15/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/046,521	SZAFRANIEC ET AL.	SZAFRANIEC ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Michael A. Lyons	2877		
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of a Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	36(a). In no event, however, may a re y within the statutory minimum of thirty will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON' t, cause the application to become AB	ply be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. IHS from the mailing date of this communication ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ation.	
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on				
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ Th	is action is non-final.			
Since this application is in condition for allowated closed in accordance with the practice under Disposition of Claims	ance except for formal mat Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.[ters, prosecution as to the meri 0. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	ts is	
4) \boxtimes Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are pending in the application	1.			
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw				
5)⊠ Claim(s) <u>7-10</u> is/are allowed.				
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6 and 11-14</u> is/are rejected.				
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to				
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.			
Application Papers				
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine				
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>14 January 2002</u> is/are:		•		
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	<u>-</u> :	, ,		
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on		sapproved by the Examiner.		
If approved, corrected drawings are required in rep 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	•			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120	arriirier.			
<u>. </u>	a priority under 25 LLC C. S	110(a) (d) or (f)		
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreigra) All b) Some * c) None of:	phonty under 35 0.5.C. §	1 19(a)-(u) or (1).		
1. Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received			
2. Certified copies of the priority document		onlication No		
Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bu	rity documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	received in this National Stage		
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	·		4: X	
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domesti			ation).	
 a) The translation of the foreign language pro 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domest 	, ,			
Attachment(s)				
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _	5) Notice of I	Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)	<u> </u>	

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-6, 11, and 12-14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

As for claims 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11, the claims each disclose the splitting of the second initial light beam into "a fifth light beam and a sixth light beam". It is unclear as to what these fifth and sixth light beams are, as the claim only makes mention of a first and second light beams beyond the first initial and second initial light beams. No third and fourth beams are disclosed by the claim.

As for claim 6, the claim discloses a first, second, third, fourth and fifth beam splitters. It is unclear as to where the fourth and fifth beam splitters are in the invention, as the diagram and the specification only disclose three couplers (beam splitters), elements 8, 20, and 22 in Figure 1. From reading the specification, it appears that the first coupler splits light, while the second and third couplers both split and recombine light. There is no mention of a fourth and fifth coupler in the disclosure.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

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(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Layton (5,218,418).

Regarding claim 6, Layton (Fig. 1) discloses a first coupler (beam splitter) 10 in the path of the incoming light beam, a second coupler 12 in the path of a first beam split from the first coupler, a third coupler 14 in the path of a second beam split from the first coupler, and optical detectors 6 and 7. Figure 2 also discloses a system with additional couplers 34 and 36, bringing the total number of couplers to 5 as currently claimed. With regards to the whereby clause, it has been held that the functional "whereby" statement does not define any structure and accordingly cannot serve to distinguish. *In re Mason*, 114 USPQ 127, 44 CCPA 937 (1957).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Layton (5,218,418) in view of Sorin et al (5,202,745).

As for claim 14, Layton's device fails to disclose an optical device under test being tested by the system. Sorin (Fig. 1), however, discloses a system that uses a Michelson interferometer similar to that disclosed in Layton to test the properties of the device under test 12. While this device under test is not a heterodyne optical network analyzer, the use of such an analyzer as the device under test is well known, and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the system of Layton to study a device under test as per Sorin.

Claims 1, 5, 11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Layton (5,218,418) in view of Sorin et al (5,202,745).

Regarding claims 1, 5, and 11, while Layton discloses the elements of the claimed invention, and therefore the method of using the invention, Layton's device fails to disclose an optical device under test being tested by the system.

Sorin (Fig. 1) discloses a system that uses a Michelson interferometer similar to that disclosed in Layton to test the properties of the device under test 12. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the system of Layton to study a device under test as per Sorin. Claim 5 is merely a computer software program for performing the above method and is accordingly disclosed by the combination of Layton and Sorin.

As for claim 13, the storage of a software program on a data carrier is well known.

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Claims 2-4 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Layton (5,218,418) in view of Sorin et al (5,202,745) and in further view of Heffner (5,227,623).

As for claims 2-4 and 12, neither Layton nor Sorin discloses testing of the device under test for chromatic or polarization dispersion. Heffner (abstract, Col. 12 line 53-col 17, line 54) discloses the use of Jones matrices and similar mathematical computations for chromatic and polarization dispersion tests of a device under test. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the techniques of Heffner with the combined device of Layton and Sorin to determine chromatic and polarization dispersions of the device under test.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 7-10 are allowed in view of the prior art.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

As to claim 7, the prior art of record, taken alone or in combination, fails to disclose or render obvious a method of determination of an optical property of an optical device under test where the time dependency of the optical frequency of an optical beam is synchronized with a time dependence, with this synchronized time dependency being used to derive the frequency dependency of the optical property of the device under test, in combination with the rest of the limitations of the claim.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael A. Lyons whose telephone number is 703-305-1933. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Thursday.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frank G Font can be reached on 703-308-4877. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-308-0725 for regular communications and 703-308-0725 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0935.

MAL May 12, 2003

> Samuel A. Turner Primary Examiner